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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862. NO. 43.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL
ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY
The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN
especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.
Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS
immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of reproduction is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,
First door from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.
Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.
No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being startled at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
Terrible are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded.—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN
who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are sometimes felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of sinning from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,
reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.
When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone be entrusted him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."
It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS
Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge in name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.
Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.
The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.
No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryla

Choice Poetry.

THE DYING VOLUNTEER.

"O wrap the Flag around me, boys,"
And lay me down to die,
Where the cannon roars around me
And the carnage rages high,
While the last thought's of my country
And my mother—oh, my God,
Let thy strong right arm support her
While she passes 'neath thy rod.

There's a cottage on the hill side
Of the noble "Prairie State,"
Where a golden willow droppeth
O'er a little rustic gate,
And my grey-haired sire is sitting
With his bible on his knee
By its hearth stone, while he prayeth
Even now, perhaps for me.

And farther on, another still,
But, oh, the mad'ning thought.
What misery to thee, beloved,
Treason's black hand hath wrought;
But thine is not the only heart
That bows in woe to-night.
Nor thine the only stricken soul
That looks above for light.

But be ye strong, and bear ye up—
We have not bled in vain—
The fetters we have stricken off,
Will ne'er be forged again.
And had I now a thousand lives.
I'd give them all for thee,
My native land, my precious home,
If they might make thee free.

Then "wrap the Flag around me boys,"
The Red, the White and Blue,
In every thought and every act.
To them I have been true;
Living, I fought beneath its folds.
Dying, my prayer shall be,
That every star may typify,
A country truly free.

Select Miscellany.

From Peterson's Magazine.

THE HIDEOUS MAN.

BY EMILY J. MACINTOSH.

CHAPTER I.

'You know it is your father's wish, Lully.'

'Only a wish, auntie, not a command, and I think it is cruel for you to try to force me to marry that hideous man!'

'He has been very ill, dear, and of course—he—that is——'

'You can't make an Adonis of him, auntie, so don't try. And if you could he would not be much improved, in my estimation. Such an uncouth mortal never crossed my path! If I speak to him he colors to the hue of a boiled lobster, and fidgets his hands and feet as if he was afraid I wanted to run away with them; and his 'yes ma'am' and 'no ma'am, are as broad and constrained as if I were his grandmother.'

'And yet your uncle says he is very accomplished.'

'Oh Auntie!'

'Quite true, my dear. You must take into consideration his disadvantages.—His mother, one of the loveliest women whom I ever knew, died when Lionel was but five years old; and his father, inconsolable, shut himself up in that out of the way country place of his and never went into society again. Lionel's education has been his whole care, and, a profound scholar himself, he has probably spared no pains to make his son his equal. Still the entirely recluse life was calculated to make the boy shy and nervous, and the long, severe illness which followed his father's death accounts for his pale face.'

'I hope his trip to France will restore his health,' said Luly, rather coldly.

'And you?'

'I cannot go with him,' cried the young girl passionately. 'My father's will only requests us to look upon each other as the children of life-long friends as he and Mr. Carleton should do so. He hopes we may love each other well enough to marry happily; otherwise, he does not even desire our union. I do not love him and I cannot flatter myself with the idea that he even admires me, so we had best part as good friends, but no more.'

At that instant the subject of conversation entered the room. A few commonplace remarks passed beteen him and Mrs. Raymond and she pleaded some household engagement and left the room.—The lovers, per contract, sat in silence for some moments, and a greater contrast can scarcely be imagined than the two presented.

Luly Hazleton wes a blonde of the most exquisite type. Of medium size, her form was graceful and symmetrical, and her fair curls and large blue eyes suited the Grecian profile and fair delicately tinted complexion. An expression of animation and high intellect saved her face from insipidity; and as she bent now over her sewing, the rich color mantling her cheeks proved her embarrassment. She was but seventeen, and not at her ease with the lover she intended to discard.

And Lionel Carleton, raising his dark eyes from the floor, saw in the large mirror this perfect form and face, and his own figure. He was very tall, and his height was exaggerated by the attenuation of long illness. The large features, which would have been manly and handsome in health were actually monstrous in the thin sallow face; and his dark eyes looked hollow and unnatural with the dark rims which suffering had penciled around them. They were weak too, and the pink tinge of the lids, and a certain straining look did not improve their beauty. A close fitting black scull cap, which concealed the loss of hair, sacrificed in his illness, added to the grotesque appearance of the young man. He smiled sadly, as he studied the group in the mirror; and then with the nervous tremor in his voice, and fluttering of his fingers, which betokened his bashfulness, he said in a low tone:

'Miss Hazleton, I have come to you, at your uncle's request, to tell you that I leave to-morrow, to ask you if I may take with me the hope that the engagement which your father made with mine will be fulfilled when I return.'

He tried to speak calmly; yet, had Luly studied his face, she could have read in every line the longing hope, the deep love which made his voice tremble and blanched his sallow cheek.

'I regret,' she said, quietly, yet not raising her eyes, 'that we were so strangely bound to each other, before we were old enough to know what the contract imposed. You feel yourself obliged——'

'You mistake,' said he eagerly; 'there was no obligations on either side. I—I'

She had raised her eyes to his face questioningly, and while he colored deeply, he stammered and let his voice die away in silence.

Something in the look he gave her, in the attitude he took, told the woman's heart his love. This lonely boy in his orphanhood suddenly brought, for the first time into familiar intercourse with a beautiful girl, loved her with the passionate ardor of first love, intensified by his previous life. Touched with a feeling of pity, Luly arose and came to his side.

'We are both very young, Mr. Carleton, and it is better that we should be free for some years at least. I will speak freely. I do not love you!' The ghastly whiteness of his face almost frightened her, but she was acting a noble, true part, and continued, 'I will not trifle with you: and when you have met others with more power to win your love than I possess, you will thank me for it. Let us part as good firends, and, believe me, you will carry my most earnest wishes for your speedy recovery and happiness.'

'Stay—one moment,' he gasped, catching her hand; 'you love no one else?'

'No one! I have just left school; I scarcely know what love means,' she said blushing.

'Then,' he said, earnestly, 'will you let the engagement stand as it is for a year? I shall then return, and, trust me, if you still feel as you do now, no word of mine shall again urge you to alter your decision.—We are, as you say, young, and two weeks is but a short time to make a decision which affects a whole life time. Let me write to you as a friend only, if you desire it, and perhaps in a year——'

He raised his eyes again with a pleading almost childish look, which moved her deeply. His love conquered his shy manner, and the hope of his whole heart was mirrored in his large dark eyes.

'Be it so,' she said gently. 'I will answer your letters, and in a year we shall meet again. Only,' she said earnestly, 'if my heart remains untouched, you must acquit me of any charge of coquetry.'

He raised her hand to his lips.

'Believe me,' he said, 'no thought that is not born of love and respect can ever cross my mind regarding you,' and rising, he left her alone.

CHAPTER II.

'And pray, Uncle William, who is this irresistible Adonis? I quite long to meet him.'

Your desire will be granted then, for I have invited him to pass some weeks at Milton, and he has axcepted my invitation. He will be here to-day or to-morrow.—Take care of your heart, or poor Lionel will soon have cause to be jealous.'

'Mr. Carleton has no right to be jealous,' said Louisa Hazleton, quickly, 'nor is my heart as suscepitble as you insinuate.—By the way, it is now eighteen months since Lionel went abroad; and it is several weeks since he has written. Can he be coming home?'

'Not at all unlikely. He writes well, Luly!'

'Well! He writes the most charming etters I ever read. No published account of a European trip that I ever read compares with the letters for interest, wit, or grace. His familiarity with the modern language gives him an insight into the manners of each country; while his ready pen, his keen observation, and alternations of gravity and wit, make his letters perfect models of composition, interesting narrative and graceful address.'

'Well done, Lou!' cried her uncle laughing.

She blushed a little, and then said.

'If he was not such a fright!'

'Well you can't make that chage against the guest I expect to-morrow. He is one of the handsomest men I ever seen. I am not very expert at portrait painting, Lou, but I can give you some idea of him. He is tall, with broad shoulders, full chest, and an erect manly carriage. A symmetrical Hercules. His features are regular and he has the most expressive dark eyes. His hair is very dark, almost black, and curls all over his head, and his mouth and teeth are faultless. His smile is the most winning I ever saw.'

'Mr. Murray, sir,' said a servant entering the drawing room.

'Ah! Show him in James. He hoped to get here to-day, but was afraid he would be detained until to-morrow,' he added, turning to Mrs. Raymond.

'We are glad to welcome him at any time,' said that lady, smiling, and rising at the same moment to meet the stranger as he entered.

Louisa acknowledged that her uncle had not over done the portrait, as she raised her eyes to return his graceful courteous greeting.

'Well might my uncle William warn me to guard my heart!' she said to herself, as the afternoon wore on. 'I never saw such fascinating manners.'

'Now, Luly, some music,' said her uncle, as they returned to the drawing room after tea.

'But uncle——'

'Oh! Mr. Murray is a musician himself; so open the piano!'

'Permit me,' said the gentleman, taking Louisa's place at the heavy lid of the grand piano.'

'And now that it is open,' she said gaily 'let me hear you prove my uncle's assertions.'

'Willingly! This is just the light for the dreamy German music which I prefer above all others. Have you ever heard this, Miss Hazleton?' and he began to play a waltz which exactly answered his description.

Lousia listened to it with crimson cheeks for the air was one which she herself had often played for Lionel, and which he had always asked for, when the choice of the music lay with him.

Mr. Murray had not been many days at Milton, when Louisa perceived that the young gentleman was making love to her. There was not the slightest doubt about it. Every hour was filled with the thousand attentions which a lover offers to the fair lady whose heart he hpoes to win; and delicacy of his manner, his grace, and courtesy, and the mixture of devoted respect with manly protection, made every hour in his presence delightful; and Louisa whispered to herself, that, if her conjectures were true, and he loved her, he should be no despairing swain. She sighed sometimes when Lionel's letters came under her notice; but one thought of his face and manner brought the contrasting Mr. Murray, and she was glad, the year being over without his return, to feel that she was free.

They were in the library one morning, Mr. Murray reading aloud, while Louisa and her aunt were sewing, when Mr. Raymond came in.

'Luly, I have a letter here which I want copied, and I am very busy. Will you do it for me?'

'If I can be useful,' said Mr. Murray, 'pray command me.'

'Thank you, my dear fellow. Louey get Mr. Murray some paper.'

She lingered a moment near him, as he commenced his task, and as he wrote, she followed the motion of his head as if fascinated. Her uncle and aunt both left the room; still he wrote and she watched him. The letter was a short one, and as he wrote the last word, he pushed away the paper, and for the first time looked up.

'Miss Hazleton! I thought you went out with Mr. Raymond. You—I——'

She was looking at him earnestly, and he colored, hesitated, and finally stopped speaking. After a moment of silence, he raised his eyes again with a mute, imploring expression.

'I thought that the handwriting was familiar,' she said; and now your eyes betray you. 'Yet you are much altered, Lionel!'

'Only inasmuch as I have regained my health and become more accustomed to society. Believe me Louisa, my heart is unchanged, true always to you. You have discovered me. Your uncle and aunt knew who was their guest before he landed, and gave their consent to his trying to win his wife, unprejudiced by her old indifference or dislike. Louey, you know you have long known my love.—Can you now give me, what you refused, a word of hope?'

There reader, you and I will leave, only re-entering with Mrs. Raymond, an hour later, to find Louey, all smiles and blushes, the promised wife of THAT HIDEOUS MAN.

THE FRENCHMAN'S SHEAP.

If, unluckily, you should happen to get into a dtspute, the best way is to stop short and ask your antagonist to enter into a consideration of what the point is. This is apt to have a cooling effect on both parties, and to result in a clear understanding of the real question. A few years since we happened to be riding in a stage, where, among half a dozen passengers, there was a Frenchman and an Englishman. There seemed to be a cat-and-dog feeling bewteen them, for if one opened his lips the other was sure to fly at the observation with the teeth and claws of a dispute. As we were driving along, the Englishman spoke of a sheep he had seen in some foreign land with a tail so long as to drag upon the ground. Thereupon the Frenchman shrugged up his shoulders, curled his lip, lifted his eyebrows, and took a pinch of snuff.

"What do you mean by that?" said the Englishman, not a little nettled at the contemptuous air of his rival.

"Vat do I mean?" said the latter.—"I mean dat a sheap has not von tail at all."

"A sheep' haint got a tail, ha?" said the Englishman.

"No: not von bit!" said the Frenchman.

"Well, this comes of eating frogs," said John Bull. "What can you expect of a man that eats frogs? You say a sheep hasn't got a tail?"

"Pardon, monseur," said the other, with a polite bow, yet with a very sneering expression, "I say a sheep has no tail—not von bit."

By this time the parties were greatly excited, and we cannot say what might have happened had not one of the passengers asked the Frenchman what he meant by sheep.

"Vat do I mean by sheep? Vy I mean von large ting vit sails and rudder, vat goes upon the sea."

"Oh, oh!" said the Englishman, "you mean a ship."

"Yes monseur," was the reply, "I mean von sheep dat has de captain, and de sailors, vat goes upon the waters."

"Very well, sir," said the Englishman: "I mean a sheep—a creature with four legs, covered with wool."

"Ah, you mean one sheep vit ze vool," said the other. "Yes, yes, monseur, ze sheep vit ze vool has ze tail."

After this explanation the parties shook hands.

WHAT IS A DARLING?—It is the dear, little, beaming girl who meets one on the doorsteps, who flings her fair arms around one's neck and kisses one with her whole soul of love; who seizes one's hat, who relieves one of one's coat, and hands the tea and toast so prettily; who places her elfish form at the piano, and warbles forth, unsolicited, such a delicious song; who casts herself at one's footstool, and clasps one's hands and asks eager, unheard-of questions, with such bright eyes and flushing face; and on whose light, flossy curls one places one's hand and breathes "God bless her," as the fair form departs.

SHARP ON THE INSURANCE.—Jacob Baker, of New Orleans, was a generation or two ago, a merchant in New York.—The reputation for shrewdness which he now bares is no late assumption, as those who had dealings with him well remember. The following story, it is believed, has never, until recntly, been in print:

About the time referred to, which was before the time of insurance companies, he applied to another quaker named H—, who was accustomed to insure individual policies, for insurance on a ship then homeward bound on a distant voyage. There were great doubts of the vessel's safety, and the premium asked was probably high; and even with a large premium, H—— did not wish to make the risk. However, he promised to consider the matter, and, if satisfactory, to sign the policy the next day. Early the next morning, Barker, sent him a note in the following words:

"Friend H——, if thee has not signed the policy thee need not, for I have heard of the vessel."

H——, thinking the vessel was of course safe, hastily signed the policy and returned it with the messenger, with expressions of regret that he could not undo the business.

Barker had indeed heard of the vessel, and had heard that she was lost.

A YOUNG EDITOR.—In Penfield N. Y., there is a precious little girl of 12 years, who publishes a sprightly weekly paper, much of which is her own composition every line of which is set by her own fingers. She was born on the 21st day of November, 1849. Her father an invalid and almost blind, was formerly a printer. In this way she came into possesion of her type and press. Since the death of her mother she has supported her father and three younger sisters by her talent and industry.

☞ A nothern paper says an Irishman enlisted in the 76th regiment so as to be near his brother who was in the 75th.

A KNOTTY TEXT.—There was once an itinerant preacher in "West Tennessee," who, possessing considerable natural eloquence, had gradually become possessed of the idea that he was also an extraordinary biblical scholar. Under this delusion, he would frequently at the close of his sermons, ask any member of his congregation who might have a "knoty text" to unravel, to speak it, and he would explain it at once, however much it might have troubled "less distinguished divines." On one occasion, in a large audience, he was particularly pressing for some one to propound a text, but no one presuming to do so, he was about to sit down without an opportunity of showing "his learning," when a chap "back by the door" announced he had a Bible matter of great "concern," which he desired to be enlightened upon. The preacher, quite animated, professed his willingness and ability, and the congregation was in great excitement. "What I want to know," said the outsider, "is whether Job's turkey was a hen or a gobbler?" The "expounder" looked confused, and the congregation tittered, as the questioner capped the climax by exclaiming, in a loud voice, "I fotched him down on the first question!" From that time forward the practice of asking for "difficult passages" was abandoned.

WHISTLING.—We believe in whistling—we love to do it and to hear it. The boy or man at the plow who whistles indicates that he is contented, and he will plow more than your silent, grum one, who has no music in his soul or on his lips. The Albany Times is right when it says: "The man who don't believe in whistling should go one step further, and put a muzzle on the bobolink and mocking bird. Whistling is a great institution. It oils the wheels of care, and supplies the place of sunshine. A man that whistles has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly than other men, but he works more constantly. A whistling cobbler will earn as much money again as a cord digester. Mean and avaricious men never whistle. The man who attacks whistling throws a stone at the head of hilarity, and would if he could, rob June of its roses and August of its meadow larks. Such a man should be looked to."

SAVE RAGS, PAPER SCRAPS, ECT.—People should save their rags, scraps of paper, ect., as they are all of value now, and can be sold to advantage. If persons throughout the country were careful in this respect, the price of printing paper would in a measure be kept down. Boys can make their holiday money by attention to this matter. Old account books, by taking off the covers, envelopes, &c., can be sold. This is an important matter.

GAMBLING.—Let every man avoid all sorts of gambling as he would poison. A poor man or boy should not allow himself even to toss up for a half-penny, for this is often the beginning of the habit of gambling; and this ruinous crime comes on by slow degrees. Whilst a man is minding his own work he is playing the best game, and he is sure to win. A gambler never makes good use of his money, even if he should win.

RATHER FOXY.—A Scotch paper speaks of a fox having been seen trying to spring a steel trap by means of a stick which he carried in his mouth. We know a fox that took the well-pole from the well and pushed the turkey off from the lower limb of the tree with it, and put the pole back in its place. At least he got the turkey, and the pole was found all right in the morning.

☞ A negro preacher was holding forth one Sunday, and, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Dere be two roads. De fust is a broad straight road leading to death and brimstone. The other is a straight and narrow road, leading to hell, fire and damnation."

"If dem be de fact," shouted Sambo, rising from his seat, "dis yere nigger's for de woods."

☞ A Horticulturist advertised that he would supply all kinds of trees and plants, especially 'pie-plants of all kinds.' A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for "one package of custard-pie seed, and a dozen mince-pie plants." The gardener promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

☞ "Father," said a hopeful urchin to his paternal relative, "why don't our schoolmaster send the editor of the newspaper an account of the tannings he gives the boys?"

"I don't know," said the fond parent; "but why do you ask such a question?"

"Why, the paper says that Mr. Brown has tanned three thousand hides at his establishment during the past year, and I know that old Furney has tanned our hides more'n twice as many times—the editor ought to know it."

MRS. LINCOLN'S SISTERS.—On Monday last we observed three beautiful ladies promenading Whitehall street, and were informed that two of them were sisters of Mrs. President Abe Lincoln. The ladies we saw, we are pleased to know are second to none in patriotic devotion to the South. They reside in Selma, Ala. If Old Abe's wife is half as handsome as her fair sisters of the Sunny South it is not strange that she is so much admired by the Yankees.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

BEHIND TIME AGAIN.—A rush of job work, which pays much better than newspaper publishing in these times of high priced paper and scarcity of jour printers, is our apology for not issuing our paper earlier this week. Very few papers, published at previous terms, pay expenses at this time, consequently many of them are increasing their rates. As we do not intend to put up our prices, either for the paper or the advertising, we hope our readers will overlook delays when we have an opportunity to make a few dimes on job work.

SAILED.—Gen. Banks' expedition sailed from New York, two days since. When asked where he was going, he answered that he was "going South," and that's all we know about it.

Letter from Port Royal.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 26, 1862.

EDS. TRIBUNE: *Gentlemen*—I hastily seat myself to note a few of the passing events, for your benefit. This is another of our stormy days so frequent on this island. The wind is blowing a perfect gale and the sand is flying in dense clouds, which renders it anything else than pleasant, out of doors. May days like this, be like Angels visits, "few and far between."

We are all in the very best of spirits, having received a large mail a few days ago, the first received for twenty-one days. The reception of news from home seemed to lift the gloomy pall which has lain upon us for more than three weeks, while pestilence was stalking at noon day; and matters and men, under the influence of the encouraging tidings, have assumed a cheerful aspect. The enormous accumulation of mail matter kept the Post Office Department actively employed for forty-six consecutive hours. There were seventy-one mail bags, thirteen of which contained letters—about 85,000, and the remaining fifty-eight, newspapers.

The weather continues changeable, being throughout the day-time, warm, and at night cold—sometimes frost. No new cases of yellow fever have occurred for the last week, and we have good reason to believe that it has taken its departure. We cannot but feel that we have escaped a dreadful pestilence, and certainly have great reason to be thankful to Providence, that he has spared us more than a passing visit of the saffron knight.

Our medical Director, Dr. Crane, and also Dr. Craven, both skillful Medical gentlemen, were untiring in their efforts to check the spread of this dreadful disease. Indeed none of us know how much our safety may be due to their excellent sanitary measures. To them we owe a debt of gratitude.

All is quiet, at present, in this departmnt. I do not think there will be any movement made, until we get another General (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Mitchel,) and re-enforcements. Report saith, there are 40,000 troops on the way for this place; should they come we will be able to make the seceah "skedaddle" out of South Carolina, and to plant the stars and stripes once more on Fort Sumpter.

All the wounded of company F are doing well; some are already well and have returned to duty; the rest are on a fair way to recover. Lieut. Jos. R. Finley, of the U. S. Signal corps, will be promoted Captain of company F, in place of Capt. Wayne, deceased. I presume it is generally known that Lieut. Finley was promoted to a place in the signal corps, about six months ago, in which capacity his soldierly appearance and gentlemanly deportment has won for him a high reputation. The Signal Department will be loth to part with so faithful and efficient an officer as Joe. I have not the least doubt but that he will, when he takes command of the company, faithfully discharge every known duty. Success to him and may his shad—oh never grow less.

2nd Lieut. G. H. Gwinn, will be promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and if ever an officer deserved a promotion he does. The company all love and respect him. 1st Sergt. Jos. W. Carmon, will be promoted to 2nd Lieut. Joe is a good fellow, and if he discharges his duty as 2nd Lieut. as faithfully as he has done whilst 1st Sergeant, and I have not the least doubt but that he will, he cannot be beat.

"*The way of the transgressor is hard.*" Private W. W. Lunt, of the 9th Regt. Maine Vols., deserted from Farnandina in April last, and made good his escape to the rebels, to whom he gave important information of our movements. While with them he committed several thefts, and was found guilty of such low actions, that even the rebels became disgusted with him, and finally as a punishment for stealing a small sum of money, from a poor old woman gave him up into our hands. He was tried for desertion, by a Court Martial, of which Gen. Terry, who was at that time Col. of the 7th Regt. Connecticut Vols. was President, and was sentenced to be shot. The finding of the Court has been approved by President Lincoln, and the sentence will be carried into effect on Monday morning Dec. 1st under direction of the Provost Marshal, and in the presence of the whole command.

Money is *almost* as scarce as "hen teeth." We have received no money, from government, since July last, consequently are beginning to feel the want of "spondidicks." Hope "Uucle Sam" will soon "shell out."

To-morrow, is the day appointed, by Gov. Saxton, as a day of public Thanksgiving. There will be no duty, of any kind, to perform. Such days are always hailed, by the weary soldier, with pleasure. Lest I should weary your patience I will close, promising "more anon."

J. L. KINSEL,
Company F, 76th Regt. Pa Vols.

☞ Nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac.

The Cost of Peace.

LETTER FROM ROBERT DALE OWEN TO SECRETARY CHASE.

To the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:—SIR:—In briefest terms I state the propositions which, as the subject of our recent conversation, I promised to reduce to writing.

What are the reasonable hopes of peace?

Not, that within the next fifty days the South, availing herself of the term of grace offered in the President's proclamation, may, to save her favorite institution, return to her allegiance. Let us not deceive ourselves. There are no conditions, no guaranties—no, not if we proffer them a blank sheet on which to set them down, with unrestricted pen, in her own hand—under which she will consent to re-union, except in one contingency—conquest, more or less complete, by force of arms.

Are we likely to obtain peace by conquest?

In search of an answer, let us look closely at a few statistical facts.

By the census of 1860 the number of white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is, in the loyal States, about four millions; and, in the disloyal States about one million three hundred thousand; a little upwards of three to one. The disproportion seems overwhelmingly great.

But this calculation, as a basis of military strength is wholly fallacious; for it includes persons of one color only.

Out of the above four millions the North has to provide soldiers and (with inconsiderable exceptions, not usually extending to field-labor) laborers also.

But of the three millions and a half of slaves owned in the rebel States about two millions may be estimated as laborers. Allow three hundred thousand of these as employed in domestic services and other occupations followed by women among us, and we have seventeen hundred thousand plantation hands, male and female, each one of which counts against a Northern laborer on farm or in workshop.

Then, of that portion of population whence soldiers and out-door laborers and mechanics must chiefly be taken, the Northern States have four millions and the Southern States three millions.

Supposing the negroes all loyal to their masters, it follows that the true proportion of strength available in this war—that is, of soldiers to fight and laborers to support the nation while fighting—may fairly enough be taken at three in the South to four in the North.

Under this supposition of a South united, without regard to color, in an effort for recognition, shall we obtain peace by subduing her? If history teach truth, we shall not. Never, since the world began, did nine millions of people band together resolutely inspired by the one idea of achieving their independence, yet fail to obtain it. It is not a century since one-third of the number successfuly defied Great Britain.

But let us suppose the negroes of the South loyal to the Union instead of to their masters, how stands the matter then?

In that case, it is not to a united people but to a Confederacy divided against itself, that we are opposed; the masters on one side; the laborers, exceeding them in number, on the other.

Suppose the services of these laborers transferred to us, what will then be the proportion, on either side of forces available, directly and indirectly, for military purposes?

As about five and three-fourths to one and a third: in other words, nearly as *nine to two*.

Such a wholesale transfer is, of course, impossible in practice. But in so far as the transfer is possible, and shall occur, we approach the above results.

How much wisdom, under these circumstances, is there in the advice that we should put down the Rebellion first and settle the negro question afterwards! What shall we say of their statesmanship who, in a war like this, would leave out of view the practical effects of emancipation?

On the other hand, however, it is to be admitted that African loyalty in this war will little avail us, if we have not good sense and good feeling enough properly to govern the negroes who may enter our lines.

To render their aid available, in the first place we must treat them humanely; a duty we have yet to learn; and secondly, both for their sakes and for our own, we must not support them in idleness. Doubtless, they fare most efficient as laborers, as domestics in camp, as teamsters, or employed on entrenchments and fortifications, or in ambulance corps, or as sappers and miners; or, as fast as Southern plantations shall fall into our possession, as field hands. But if all these posts become overfilled, better do away with the necessity for further draft in the North by putting muskets in the hands of able-bodid men, colored differently from ourselves, than to delude their ignorance into the opinion that among the privileges of freedom is food without work.

Have we philanthropy and discretion enough wisely to administer such a change of system? Possibly not. Administrative capacity in public affairs is not our strong point. We would do well to bear in mind, however, that without such capacity not this war only, but our entire governmental experiment will prove a failure at last.

Do other objections hold against the plan? Does humanity forbid us to accept the aid of an enslaved race? In so far as humanity can ever enjoin war at all, she enjoins the employment, by us, of the African in this; first, because his employment may shorten, by years, the fratricidal struggle; and then, because, if he is not permitted to assist in civilized warfare under us, and if, without his aid, we fail to effect his liberation and thus disappoint his hopes, he may be overtaken by the temptation to seek freedom in his own wild way. In accepting the liberated slave as a soldier, we may prevent his rising as an assassin. By the creation of negro brigades we may avert the indiscriminate massacres of servile insurrection.

Or is there an insuperable difficulty of caste in the way? In a contest likely to eventuate in securing to another race than ours the greatest of temporal blessings, are we determined to shut out that race from all share in its own liberation? Are we so enamored of the Moloch War, that we will suffer none but *our* sons to pass through the fire? Terrible penalty to pay, with life and death at stake, for a national prejudice against the Southern Pariah!

As to the duty of our rulers in the premises, I cannot see according to what principle of ethics a Government, charged with the lives of millions, the putting down of a gigantic rebellion and restoring of tranquility to the land, has the right, in the hour of its utmost need, to scorn a vast element of strength placed within its reach and at its disposal; nor why, if it refuses to avail itself of such an element, it should not be held responsible for the lives it sacrifices and the hopes it blights.

But we need emancipation far less for the material aid it affords—great, even indispensable, though it be—than because of other paramount considerations.

We have tried the experiment of a Federal Union, with a free labor system in one portion of it and a slave-system in another, for eighty years; and no one familiar with our affairs for a quarter of a century past is ignorant that the result has been an increase—embittered year by year in ever-accelerated ratio—of dissentions, of sectional jealousies, of national heartburnings. When, eighteen months since, these culminated in war, it was but the issue of which our ablest statesmen, looking sorrowfully into the future, had long since foretold. But if, while yet at peace and with all the influence of revolutionary reminiscences pleading the cause of Union, this diversity of labor systems, producing variance of character and alienation of feeling, proved stronger to divide than all past memories and present interests to unite, what chance is there that its baneful power for evil should cease, now, when to thoughts of fancied injuries in other years are added the recollections of the terrible realities enacted on a hundred bloody battle-fields, from which the smoke has scarcely passed away?

None—the remotest!

A suspension of hostilities we can purchase; a few years' respite, probably, in which to return to our money-getting, before the storm bursts forth anew with gathered force; but if we look beyond selfishness and the present; if our children are in our thoughts; if we are suffering and expending now, that they, in a land of prosperity, may live and die in peace, then must we act so that the result shall endure. We must not be content to put off the evil day. The root of the evil—the pregnant cause of the war—that must be eradicated.

Report has it that a western politician recently proposed, as the best solution of our difficulties, the recognition of slavery in all the States. Such an idea has a basis of truth; namely, that a state of war is, among us, the necessary result of conflicting labor systems. Such an idea might even be carried out and lead to peace but for that progressive spirit of Christian civilization which we dare not openly outrage, how imperfectly soever we obey its human behests.

There are a thousand reasons—geographical, commercial, political, international—why we should not consent to a separation into two confederacies; it is a contingency not to be thought of or entertained; but *if we look merely to the conditions of lasting peace* the chance of maintaining it would be far better if the independence of the South were to be recognized with her negroes emancipated, than if she were to return to her allegiance, retaining her slave system.

For in the former case the cause of dissension being uprooted, the tendency would be to reunite, and a few years might see us a single nation again, while, in the latter, a constantly active source of irritation still existing, three years of breath ing time would not elapse without bringing endless quarrels and a second Rebellion.

Conceive reunion with slavery still in existence. Imagine Southern sympathizers in power among us, offering compromises. Suppose the South, exhausted with military reverses and desiring a few years' armistice to recruit, decides to accept it under the guise of peace and re-construction? What next? Thousands of slaves, their excited hopes of emancipation crushed, fleeing across the border, a fugitive slave law revived by peace, demanding their rendition; popular opinion in the North opposed to the law and refusing the demand; renewed war the certain consequence.

Or take, even, the alternative of recognition—reconition of an independent Confederacy still slave-holding. Are we, then, becoming the sole exception among the nations of the earth, to make ourselves aiders and abettors of the slave system of a foreign nation, by agreeing to return to her negro refugees seeking liberty and an asylum among us? National self-respect imperatively forbids this. Public sentiment would compel the rejection, as a base humiliation, of any proposed treaty stipulation providing for rendition of runaway slaves. Yet the South would regard such rejection in no other light than as a standing menace—a threat to deprive her of what she regards as her most valuable property. Coterminous as for hundreds—possibly thousands—of miles our boundaries would be, must not the South, in common prudence, maintain all along that endless borderline an armed slave police? Are we to consent to this? And if we do, shall we escape border raids after fleeing fugitives? No sane man will expect it. Are we to suffer these? We are disgraced. Are we to resent them? It is a renewal of hostilities.

State elections may go as they will. Their results can never change the fact that any party obtaining the control of the Government, and adopting the policy that the settlement of the emancipation question is to be postponed till the war shall be closed, will never while it pursues that policy, see this war permanently closed—not even by accepting a shameful disruption of our country.

But if emancipation is to avail us as a peace measure, we must adopt it boldly, resolutely, effectually. It must be general, not partial; extending not to the slaves of rebels only, but to every slave on this continent. Even if it were practicable, which it is not, with slavery non-existent in the Northern States and abolished in those which persist in Rebellion, to maintain it in the narrow Border-strip, it is precisely there, where negro fugitives can the most readily escape, that its maintenance would the most certainly lead to war.

Can this great peace measure be constitutionally enacted? A proclamation or (the more appropriate form) an act of General Emancipation, should, in its preamble set forth, in substance that the claims to service, or labor of which it deprives certain persons having been proved, by recent events, to be of a character endangering the supremacy of the law, jeopardizing the integrity of the Union, and incompatible with the permanent peace of the country, are taken by the Government, with just compensation made. Under circumstances far less urgent than these, the law of custom of civilized nations, based on considerations of public utility, authorizes such taking of private property for public use We ourselves are familiar with its operation. When a conflagration in a city threatens to spread far, houses in the line of its progress may legally be seized and destroyed by the authorities in order to arrest it; and the owners are not held to have been wronged if they are paid for such losses under an equitable appraisement. But it is not the existence of a city that is now endangered; it is the integrity of one among the first Powers of the world that is menaced with destruction.

The truth of the preamble suggested has become, in my judgment, incontrovertible. It will receive the assent of an overwhelming majority of the people of the loyal States. The public sentiment of Europe will admit its truth.

Let us confess that such a preamble, as preface the act or proclamation, could not have commanded the assent of more than a small fraction of our people, only two short years ago—two years as we reckon time, a generation if we calculate by the stirring events and far-reaching upheavals that have been crowded into the eventful months. In such days as these abuses ripen rapidly. Their consequences mature. Their ultimate tendencies become apparent. We are reminded of their transitory character. We are reminded that although for the time and in a certain stage of human progress some abuses may have their temporary use, and for this, under God's economy, may have been suffered to continue; yet all abuses have but a limited life. The right only in eternal.

The Rebellion, teacher and creator as well as scourge and destroyer, by sternly laying bare the imminent danger of slavery, has created the constitutionality of emancipation. It has done more. It has made emancipation a bounded political duty, as well as a strictly constitutional right.

Can we, in declaring emancipation, legally avoid the payment, say of two hundred millions, in the shape of compensation to loyal slaveholders?

Not if a slaveholder's right to service and labor from his slaves, when not fortified by treason, is legal. On humanitarian grounds the legality of that right has been denied. But a construction of the constitution adverse to such denial, and acquiesced in by the nation throughout more than two generations, is held by most men to be reason sufficient why the right in question should be regarded as private property. If it be private property, then, except by violating the fifth article of the amendments to the constitution, it cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. To violate any article of the constitution is a revolutionary act; but such acts cost a nation more than a few hundred millions of dollars.

The risk that a future decision of the Supreme Court might declare emancipation without compensation to be unconstitutional is, of itself, sufficient justification of the President's policy, corresponding to the above suggestions in this matter.

Such compensation will be unpopular with many. Wise and just acts, when they involve sacrifices, frequently are. A wrong long tolerated commonly entails a penalty, which is seldom cheerfully paid. Yet, even on the other grounds, we ought not, in this cause, to begrudge the money. Who deserves better of their country than those brave men who, in the border and other slave States, have clung to their loyalty through all the dark hours of peril even to life?

Precautions naturally suggested themselves against the pretences of loyalty. It seems expedient that he who shall have proved that he is the legal owner of certain slaves, and also that he has been loyal to the Union, should receive a certificate of indebtedness by the Government, not transferable, to be paid at some fixed time subsequent to the termination of the war: payment being made contingent on the fact that the claimant shall not, meanwhile, have lapsed from his loyalty.

Every such claimant, once recoguized, would feel himself to be, by his own act, the citizen of a free State; one of us detached forever from the Southern league. A Government stockholder, he would become pecuniarily interested in the support of the Government and the restoration of peace.

Even if the Legislatures of the border States should not initiate such a policy, the loyal men of these States will accept it.

Such a measure does not involve expense in conveying the liberated negro to other countries It has hitherto, indeed, been the usual policy in slave States to discourage, as dangerous, the residence there of free blacks; and hence an idea that colonization should be the concomitant of emancipation. Of *general* emancipation, there is no need whatever that it should be. Those who take up such an idea forget that the jealousy with which slaveholders regard the presence of free negroes spring out of the dread that these may infect with a desire for freedom the slaves around them, thus rendering them subordinate. But when all are free there will be no slaves to incite, nor any chains to be broken by resort to insurrection.

It is no business of ours either to decide, for the liberated negro, where he shall dwell, or to furnish his traveling expenses. Freemen, black or white, should select their own dwelling place and pay their own way.

As to the fears of competition in labor sought to be excited in the midst of the Northern working men, they have foundations only in case emancipation be refused; for such refusal would flood the North with fugitives. If, on the contrary, emancipation be carried out, the strong local attachments of the negro will induce him, with rarest exceptions, to remain as a hired laborer where he worked as a slave. Thus humane masters will not lack sufficient working hands, of which colonization would deprive them. And if, notwithstanding the probable rise of Southern staples, profits, at first, should be less, the security of the planter will be greater. He will no longer lie down at night uncertain whether the morning's news may not be that his slaves has risen against them.

This is the paper view of the question. But all edicts, all proclamations, how wise and righteous soever, are but idle announcements now, if we lack courage and conduct to enforce them.

Courage we have. Raw levies have behaved like veterans. The skeletons of regiments reduced to one-tenth their original number, attest the desperate valor with which they confronted death—Not with the rank and file is the blame! The leading! There has been the secret of failure.

With all the advantages of a just cause over our enemies, we have suffered them to outdo us in earnestness. We lack the enthusiasm which made irresistible the charge of Cromwell's Ironsides.—We need the invincible impulse of a sentiment. We want, above all, leaders who know and feel what they are fighting for. This is a war in which mercenaries avail not. There must be a higher motive than the pay of a Swiss—a holier duty urging on, than the professional pride or the blind obedience of a soldier. By parliamentary usage a proposed measure is entrusted, for fostering care, to its friends. So should this war be. Its conduct should be confided to men whose hearts and souls are in it.

Again. It has long been one of our national sins that we pass by, with scarcely a rebuke, the gravest public offences. We utterly fail in holding to a strict accountability our public men. The result of such failure, in peace, had almost escaped our notice. In war we have now beheld its effects, flagrant and terrible.

It was not to be expected that among so many thousands of officers suddenly appointed there should not be some hundreds of incompetents.—Such things must be. No one is to blame if, in field or garden weeds spring up. The blame rests with him who leaves them to choke the crop and cumber the ground.

Accountability—that should be the watchword—Accountability, stern, unrelenting! Office has its emoluments; let it have its responsibilities also.—Let us *demand*, as Napoleon demanded, success from our leaders. The rule may act harshly.—War needs harsh rules. Actions are not to be measured in war by the standard of peace. The sentinel, worn by extreme fatigue, who sleeps at his post, incurs the penalty of death. There is mercy in courts-martial, drumhead courts-martial. A dozen officers shot, whenever the gravity of the offience demands it, may be the saving of life to tens of thousands of brave men.

Eighteen months have passed. Eight hundred millions have been spent. We have a million of armed men in the field. More than a hundred thousand rest in soldier's graves. And for all this, what result? Is it strange if sometimes the heart sinks and resolution fails at the thought that from sheer administrative infirmity, the vast sacrifice may have been all in vain?

But let the past go! Its fatal faults, (difficult perhaps, to avoid, under an effort so sudden and so vast) can never be recalled. Doubtless they had their use. It needed the grievous incapacity we have witnessed, the stinging reverses we have suffered, the invasion even of the Free States we have lived to see commenced; it needed the hecatombs of dead piled up unavailingly on battle-field after battle-field—the desolate hearths, the broken-hearted survivors—it needed all this to pave the way for that emancipation which is the only harbinger of peace.

The Future! that is still ours to improve.—Nor, if some clouds yet rest upon it, is it without bright promise. Signs of nascent activity, energy and a resolution to hold accountable for the issue the leaders of our armies are daily apparent.—Better than all, the initiative in a true line of policy has been taken. The twenty-third of September has had its effect. The path of safety is before us, steep and rugged, indeed, but no longer doubtful nor obscure. A lamp has been lit to guide our steps; a lamp that may burn more brightly before a new year dawns upon us. The noble prayer of Ajax has been vouchsafed in our case. At last we have light to fight by.

We shall reach a quiet haven if we but follow faithfully and perseveringly that guiding light.

There is, at this moment in the hearts of all good men throughout the length and breadth of the land, no deeper feeling, no more earnest longing, than for peace; peace not for the day, not to last for a few years; but peace, on a foundation of rock, for our selves and for our children after us. May the hearts of our rulers be opened to the conviction that they can purchase only a shambling counterfeit except at one cost! God give them to see, ere it be too late, that the price of enduring peace is general emancipation.

I am, sir, your obedient servent,
ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, November 10th, 1862.

Parson Brownlow at Home.

Parson Brownlow made a characteristic speech at Nashville the other day, which we find printed at length in the Nashville *Union* of the 23d. We give the following choice extracts:—I lived in South Carolina in '31 and '32, and fought nullification and sustained Old Hickory. Then we had a man at the helm—one who, from the crown of his head to the souls of his feet, was every inch a man. Had he been in Buchanan's place, he would have straightened himself up about ten feet in his boots, and seizing that annointed thief, old Floyd, by the throat, would have exclaimed: "By the God of Moses, this thing must be stopped!" And when Jackson said a thing had to stop, it did stop, and all the people said amen! What did Wigfall Pryor say? Pryor, who thought one Southern man could whip nine Yankees! He whipped Potter, of Wisconsin, handsomley. He thought Potter could not fight, and therefore challenged him. Potter accepted, and, as the challenged party, chose the time and weapons, and told Pryor he would fight him with bowie-knives. Pryor was horrified, and exclaimed: "Oh Lord! this will never do. It is barbarons—in violation of the code. I must decline!"

THE PARSON CHALLENGED TO FIGHT

Why, the rascals actually challenged me, in Knoxville, because they thought I was a preacher and could not fight. They sent a little fellow all the way from Nashville to fight me; a diminutive creature, weighing about ninety five pounds; the worst specimen of a man that you ever saw, except Aleck Stephens. I accepted the challenge, and, as it was in summer time, said I would fight in a hog pen with dung-forks, after the first warm rain; the one who pitched the other out to be considered the victor. The fellow published the correspondence, to expose me, and disgrace himself. He knew I would have shoveled him out at the first turn.

THE HEAD OF THE REBELLION.

A glorious government they have got in the South. Jeff Davis, the Repudiator, at the head; a little pilfering Jew, Secretary of War—one of the tribe who murdered the Savior, and ever since they parted his raiment at the crucifixion, have been dealing in ready made clothing. This little Peter Benjamin wrote me a note before I left, saying that, as I was a very bad and dangerous man, he would send me out of the State with a military escort. I answered if he would do that, I would do more for the Confederacy than the Devil ever did—I would quit the country. At the same time he wrote to Crow Ramsey, District Attorney in East Tennessee, to let the Union men hang on gallowses, by the road side until the flesh rotted off their bones, as a warning and terror to all loyal people. I was never expelled from Yale College for breaking open my fellow-student's trunks, and stealing their watches and clothes, but Benjamin can not say as much and tell the truth. He boarded in Rochester, New York, four months with a poor widow, and ran off without paying his bill, and it is unpaid to this day. The Southern Confederacy is headed by rogues, thieves, perjurers and liars. There are better men in the penitentiary; yes better men in hell.

THE EAST TENNESSEEANS MARCHING ON.

I love the whole Uuion, but confess to a peculiar tenderness for Tennessee, especially that portion looking to the sunrise, where men, for their loyalty, have suffered a thousand deaths, by hanging, shooting, by torture, by imprisoment, by being brutally tied to trees, and scourged, till they perishe in agony. Still, amid the fierce and relentless persecution, though seemingly forgotten by their countryman, and abandoned by their Government to the rage of men whose tender mercies are cruel they have held fast to the faith of their fathers.—Though tracked by spies, though dragged at midnight by traitors from the bosoms of their families, cast into dungeons, hung on gallowses by the highway, shot down like wild beasts, yet neither vigilance committees, nor armies, nor scourges, nor daggers, nor dungeons, nor exile, nor death, nor devils, "nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height nor depth, nor any other creature," has been able to separate from their love to the Constitution and the Union of their fathers.

We are going forward! Send my respects to Gen. Gideon Pillow, and tell him to dig a ditch on the other side of Murfreesboro. He tendered me the chaplaincy of a rebel regiment. I sent him my respects, and told him that when I wanted to go to hell I would cut my throat at once, and not go round by the way of the Southern Confederacy. And if any rebel wants to go to hell, and arrives in the Southern Confederacy, let him begin to look after his baggage, for that's the last depot before he gets to his destination. We have six East Tennessee regiments here and on their way. These brave fellows footed it all the way from Cumberland Gap. They have fled from tyrants of East Tennessee. Their relatives have been hunted down and murdered, or tied to trees and cruelly whipped. And I warn the rebels that these soldiers are on their march homeward. Yes, they are returning home, each man with a devil in his boson as big as a half bushel. I want them to parole no rebel, but hang them up on every tree by grape vines. They will be led by gallant Rosecrans, who is a fighting General; who chased that anointed thief, Floyd, over the mountains of Virginia, and tanned the "Butternuts" at Corinth and Iuka.

I want the Tennessee soldiers to go in front with your gallant boys of Indiana, Wisconsin and other troops of the great Northwest, to back them. They are going to take a terrible revenge upon the traitors who forced them to fly from their families and homes, and have committed every species of outrage. The rebels came to the jail where I was confined, and took out loyal men, and hung them two at a time, without a trial, even by a drumhead court martial, and for no other reason than that they were loyal. The rebel women attended the hangings, and giggled and waved their handkerchiefs in delight over the dying agonies of these martyred Union men. I don't know how rebellion effects the women here, but in East Tennessee, when a woman turns rebel, she gets more devils in her bosom than were cast out of Mary Magdalene. The only General who has come up to my ideas of justice in this matter, and serves these she rebels right is Picayune Butler.

SLAVERY ABOUT PLAYED OUT.

I have canvassed every Eastern and most of the North-western States for the last eight months, and while I have changed no opinion, I must say the North never contemplated interfering with Southern institutions. I think now, in consequence of the criminal conduct of the South, that slavery is pretty well played out, and the South may thank herself for it. If her negroes are emancipated or run off, it will be a righteous retribution. The present state of slavery may be pretty well illustrated by an anecdote: "A sportsman, who was not a very experienced hunter, sallied out one morning, and at last waked up a skunk. We call the animal by another name in my country, but permit me to say, that

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

"The huntsman, not knowing the peculiarities of the essence peddler, took after it with a sharp stick. He did not operate long before he retired in disgust. A neighbor who knew precisely what was in the wind, from the state of the atmosphere, ran up, exclaiming:—"Tom, have you killed him?" "Killed the devil!" replied the indignant hunter. "Just let the d—d thing alone, and it will stink itself to death! And I say to this army, go on with the war, and let slavery alone, and it will stink itself to death."

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & Co.)
Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE. PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,
Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.-1y.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.
Commercial Agents Wanted
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars addres (with stamp)
CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by
1-tf. O. W. KESSLER.

NEW WINTER READY MADE Clothing just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER,
A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861

DR. G. H. KEYSER:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very week and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD.

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY.
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.
Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

PITTSBURGH, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL

CANCER CURED.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmoutshire, England, writes as follows:

SIR:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt for the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commouly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN POPE

[Signed]

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editors Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by DR GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. ROUSH and O. W. KESSLER; in Hollidaysburg by J. E. PATTON and JACOB SNYDER.
June 26, 1862.-1y.

Altoona Tribun
Printed on Campbell's $600 "Country Press"

LOCAL ITEMS

SAVE YOUR RAGS AND PAPER.—The B *Traveler*, in an article on the advance in the of paper says:—We are told by many o largest paper manufacturers that the question merely as to the price, but whether at any pric quantity of paper required can be supplie limited has become the supply of stock. should call the attention of the community t saving of rags and paper, large quantities of have been wasted. Old paper answers for m largely with rags, and if this is generally instead of being wasted or destroyed, it will much relief. Old paper, the waste and sweepi our stores and houses, now commands six ce pound, and when it is taken into view th newspapers circulating in the community average about fifteen to the pound, rather than an ounce each, every one will see t large amount of wastage is made here whic easily be saved.

Fragments of paper equal in quality t printed newspaper sheet, will sell for three-q of a cent by the pound, and old worn-out n pers are in demand for wrapping-paper and purposes, at fifty to sixty-two cents a hund In these times every piece of paper as large bank-bill, as well as rags of the smalles should be saved. In many houses and s great deal of paper is wasted in various w Doubtless many families waste enough by b in kindling fires in the course of a year, su to pay for supplying themselves with a w and perhaps, even a daily newspaper.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND BOUNTY C We see it published that if a soldier is disch before he has served two whole years, or to t of the war, if sooner ended, he forfeits his bounty. The back dues for wages, and fift for each twenty miles traveled from the p discharge to the place of enrollment, he is e to on the pay certificates from his nearest p ter. If a soldier is killed, or dies of disea fore the end of two years or the close of th he has, under the liberal construction of th served to the end of the war, so far as he is be concerned. Congress intended that u should have the bounty until the end of th The law requires that the bounty shall b first to the widow; if no widow, the child equal shares; if neither widow, child nor ch then to the father; if he is not living, abandoned his family, then to the mother; there be neither father nor mother, then brothers and sisters. Widows of commi officers and of soldiers dying subsequent discharge are not entitled to bounty.

A CITY TOUCH.—Our young friend, R Kerr, has made an addition to the out side ance of his store which gives it a decided nut street appearance, and takes down anyt the kind in this section of the country. W to his show windows. Ladies they are w trip around that way just to look at. The and glass ware window can't be beat by establishment, because Rob has all that the and in arrangment he is the equal of the The ladies' fancy goods window ex

Altoona Tribune.

Printed on Campbell's $850 "Country Press."

LOCAL ITEMS.

SAVE YOUR RAGS AND PAPER.—The Boston *Traveler*, in an article on the advance in the price of paper says:—We are told by many of the largest paper manufacturers that the question is not merely as to the price, but whether at any price, the quantity of paper required can be supplied, so limited has become the supply of stock. This should call the attention of the community to the saving of rags and paper, large quantities of which have been wasted. Old paper answers for mixing largely with rags, and if this is generally saved, instead of being wasted or destroyed, it will afford much relief. Old paper, the waste and sweepings of our stores and houses, now commands six cents a pound, and when it is taken into view that the newspapers circulating in the community will average about fifteen to the pound, rather more than an ounce each, every one will see that a large amount of wastage is made here which may easily be saved.

Fragments of paper equal in quality to one printed newspaper sheet, will sell for three-eighths of a cent by the pound, and old worn-out newspapers are in demand for wrapping-paper and other purposes, at fifty to sixty-two cents a hundred.—In these times every piece of paper as large as a bank-bill, as well as rags of the smallest size, should be saved. In many houses and shops a great deal of paper is wasted in various ways.—Doubtless many families waste enough by burning in kindling fires in the course of a year, sufficient to pay for supplying themselves with a weekly, and perhaps, even a daily newspaper.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND BOUNTY CLAIMS. We see it published that if a soldier is discharged before he has served two whole years, or to the end of the war, if sooner ended, he forfeits his $100 bounty. The back dues for wages, and fifty cents for each twenty miles traveled from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment, he is entitled on the pay certificates from his nearest paymaster. If a soldier is killed, or dies of disease, before the end of two years or the close of the war, he has, under the liberal construction of the law, served to the end of the war, so far as he is or can be concerned. Congress intended that no one should have the bounty until the end of the war. The law requires that the bounty shall be paid first to the widow; if no widow, the children in equal shares; if neither widow, child nor children, then to the father; if he is not living, or has abandoned his family, then to the mother; and if there be neither father nor mother, then to the brothers and sisters. Widows of commissioned officers and of soldiers dying subsequent to their discharge are not entitled to bounty.

A CITY TOUCH.—Our young friend, R. A. O. Kerr, has made an addition to the out side appearance of his store which gives it a decided Chestnut street appearance, and takes down anything of the kind in this section of the country. We refer to his show windows. Ladies they are worth a trip around that way just to look at. The china and glass ware window can't be beat by any city establishment, because Rob has all that they have, and in arrangment he is the equal of the best.—The ladies' fancy goods window exhibits the prettiest assortment in that line which the country affords, and it must charm the eye of every passer by. His new gas fixtures also go ahead of all competitors, and when lighted up in the evening, the effect is grand. Call around at the "cheap cash store" and view the beautiful and useful combined.

MAN KILLED.—On Tuesday of last week, a colored man named John Williams, who had been working with George Hooper, barber in this place, got upon a Westward-bound freight train with the intention of riding to Pittsburgh. Being intoxicated he was unable to keep his position on the bumpers and fell from them upon the track, in the vicinity of Kittaning Point, and was horribly mangled, several cars passing over him. He was brought back to this place and interred the next day. He was a young man about 22 years of age, and his home was at Harrisburg.

☞ Last week we were inclined to feel a little jolly over the arrival of the season for buckwheat cakes and sausages, but while the sausages are right in quality and price, the idea of paying five and six cents per pound for buckwheat flour knocks all the flavor out of the cakes made therefrom.—The cause for these high figures is the alleged short crop and no water in many places to grind what there is. We hope for a good rain soon to bring up the waters, if that will bring down the price of buckwheat cakes.

☞ The show windows of the candy shops about town are brightening up, telling the young folks unmistakably that "Christmas is coming." From daylight until dark, and after gas lighting, these windows are besieged by juveniles, who doubtless covet the feast presented to the eye, but withheld from the palate by a thin light of glass or the want of "ready rhino." Never mind, boys, "there's a better day coming," when, if you try to be men, you will have money to purchase more sweetmeats than you will want to eat.

☞ The local of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* copies the notice we gave the *Patriot & Union* in our last in reference to appropriating local items without credit, and evidently endorses our sentiments.—But he fails to practice what he would approve and teach, as in the same paper he publishes our local, on the death of James McClure, without a letter of credit. Don't be so liberal, Mr. Local of *Telegraph*. The pot of the *Telegraph* needn't call the kettle of the *Patriot & Union* black, in that line.

☞ Thanksgiving day was generally observed, outwardly, in Altoona, although there was a side-door arrangement to almost every place of business, through which business was transacted as usual. Work was suspended in the railroad shops and union religious services were held in the Lutheran Church, where Rev. Wm. Lee Spotswood delivered a most excellent discourse on National sins and punishment.

OFF TO THE CITY.—Fet, of "Oak Hall," is off to the city to lay in his Holiday notions for big and little children, and will bring enough "jim cracks" to supply all the inhabitants of this "neck o' timber." We can't say exactly what he will bring, but doubtless something never seen by "the oldest inhabitant." Watch and wait.

DON'T THROW STONES.—Boy, don't throw that stone toward your comrade, or any other way, unless you are certain that you injure no one.—Many boys have been fatally, or severely injured by the carelessness of their comrades in this respect, and here is an instance. On Friday week, a number of school boys, in Cherryhill township, Indiana county were amusing themselves throwing stones at a mark, when one of them struck a lad named Howearth, injuring him so that he died on the following day.

RICH.—Under the head of "City Intelligence," the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* publishes our local on the death of James McClure, a local from the Huntingdon *Globe* about a bear killed in that county, and a notice of an old man being sentenced to jail in Bedford county. Truly, Pittsburgh must have extended her borders, or the printer not been careful in the selection of his "cross-leads."

CONFECTIONERY.—Jacob T. Wilson keeps constantly on hand a general variety of confectionery, such as nuts, fruits, cakes, pies, candies, Christmas toys, sweet cider, oysters, &c., &c. Call at his store on Annie street, two doors above the Post-Office, and Jake will accommodate you with the best confectionery in the market.

REMOVAL.—Murphy and McPike have removed their store to the new store room in Work's new building, on Virginia street a few doors above Kessler's Drug Store, where they will be happy to see all their old customers and as many new ones as can crowd in.

SOLDIER BURIED.—Emanuel Burley, son of John Burley, of this place, was brought home on Saturday evening last, and interred in Fair View Cemetery on Sunday afternoon with the honors of war, by the Mountaineers.

BALL.—The Fourth Annual Ball of the Good Will Fire company will come off in Logan Hall, on Friday evening next. Of course it will be a *recherche* affair, as the men at the head of it are excellent hands at the business.

☞ A number of letters and communications, together with several local items, are left over this week for want of time to read, and write out.—They will appear next week.

TAKE NOTICE.—Kerr has just received a large lot of new currants, large and seedless raisins which he sells cheap.

Also a great lot of sperm candles, which he sells at 25 cts. per pound, which brings them full one-half cheaper than oil or tallow candles.

Once more we say to our friends, when you buy for cash do not overlook the fact that he sells cheaper than any house this side of the city.

Dec. 5-4t.

ATTENTION MOUNTAINEERS!—The members of "The Mountaineers" who may yet be in arrears for their dues, are earnestly requested to pay up, as there are bills against the company which must be paid. D. D. DOMER, Treasurer.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CASH STORE!—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has just returned from the East with his stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which he will sell, as usual, at a very small advance on cost, FOR CASH ONLY. He is unable to give a price list owing to the daily fluctuations in the market.

His stock is the heaviest and most complete ever brought to the place, and having been purchased at the very lowest cash prices, will be sold at prices which make it to the interest of cash buyers to call and examine his stock and be convinced that he can and does sell a little cheaper than any credit establishment.

He would call particular attention to his large stock of DRY GOODS, embracing all the latest and MOST DESIRABLE STYLES OF LADIES' DRESS GOGDS to be found in the Eastern market. A full assortment of fancy and plain Flannels and Shirting; large and excellent supply of Linen and Muslins, dozens of patterns of Ladies' and Gent's Gloves, all styles of Hosiery, with the most complete selection of Shawls ever exhibited in this market; any amount of Nubins, Opera Hoods; Ladies' Patent Vests, and a tremendous pile of Austine, Kelly & Co.'s Patent Hoop Skirts, ranging from four to fifty springs, which will be sold at least 25 per cent. under present market price.

Our stock of GROCERIES is complete and selling a few cents below other establishments.—Our Syrups range from 40 to 70 cents per gallon. We would invite particular attention to our large stock of Government coffee, bought before the late heavy advance, which we sell at 20 cents per lb. It is far superior to any of the substitutes lately invented. We have also a heavy stock of TEAS, ranging in price from 60 cents per pound upwards.

Our stock of CHINA, GLASS and DELPH WARE is the largest, most varied and best ever offered to the people of this section. It is really beautiful. An examination of our "Show Window" must convince all who stop to view it that we are not "puffing', our ware. The China Ware embraces Tea Sets ranging in price from $12 to $20. Flower Vases, Mugs and other ornaments. The Glass Ware embraces everything and every style of manufacture. Owing to the late advance we cannot now sell the celebrated Wedgewood Iron Stone Tea Sets for less than $4.75 per set, which is $1.25 below the selling price elsewhere.

I am now fully convinced that the CASH SYSTEM is the best for both seller and buyer, enabling me to sell cheaper, without loss, and giving my customers a better article, and more of it, for the same money, than they get at any other establishment. But argument on this point is superfluous. The reason why I can sell cheaper than credit establishments must be apparent to all, and that I *do sell cheaper* I can fully convince all who give me call.

A full stock of boots and shoes.

All Wool, Ingrain, List, Rag and Hemp carpets.

Table and floor oil cloths, window shades, &c.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, Nov. 20, 1862.

A WORD TO MARRIED PEOPLE.—

If it be true that "A penny saved is two-pence made," the shortest way to get rich is to buy your Groceries at FRITCHEY'S, corner of Main and Caroline streets, Altoona.

Browned Rye constantly on hand.

Pickles, ready for table use, by the dozen or hundred.

Shriver's Baltimore Oyster Ketchup.

Pepper Sauce and Tomato Ketchup.

Fresh Tomatoes, Quinces, Peaches, Pears and Plums, in cans.

The American Excelsior Coffee, superior to anything in the market—good as Java and cheap as Rye. Try it.

His stock of Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries, &c., cannot be excelled in the place.

Cigars and Tobacco of all brands.

Call and be convinced that it is to your interest to buy at the NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

SINGER & CO.'S

Letter "A" Family Sewing Machine.

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,

Is the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth, down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of Ornamental work. This is not the only machine that can fell hem, bind, &c. but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box, or case, which, when open, makes a beautiful, substancial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk-Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil etc. of the very best quality.

Send for a copy of "SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

458 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—810 CHESTNUT ST.

Mr. D. W. A. Belford, Merchant Tailor, Virginia Street, Agent in Altoona.

Altoona, Nov. 13, 1862. [1 yr.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY,

SYMMETRY OF FORM.

YOUR HEALTH, AND MENTAL POWERS.

By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it—

Diseases and Symptoms Enumerated.

Cut it out, and Preserve it. You may not now require it, *But may at some Future Day.*

"It gives health and vigor to the frame. And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It Saves Long Suffering and Exposure.

Beware of Counterfeits! *Cures Guaranteed.*

Altoona, Nov. 10th, 1862. 3m.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

TRAINS ARRIVE AND DEPART.

Baltimore Express West	arrives	7.35 A.M.	leaves	7.55 A.M.
Philadel'a "	"	8.20 "	"	8.40 "
Fast Line "	"	8.30 P.M.	"	8.45 P.M.
Mail Train "	"	7.40 (runs no further West.)		
Express Train East	"	9.25 P.M.	leaves	9.45 P.M.
Fast Line "	"	4.00 A.M.	"	4.05 A.M.
Mail Train "	"	11.30 "	"	11.35 "

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Express Trains and Fast Line West and Mail Train East and West.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch and Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Express Train West and Mail Train East and West.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern Through, Baltimore and Washington,		7.35 A.M.
" Philadelphia,		8.20 "
Western Through		9.20 P.M.
Western Way		11.20 A.M.
Eastern Way		7.40 P.M.
Hollidaysburg	7.25 A.M. &	7.30 P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Western Way		7.20 A.M.
Eastern Way		11.00 "
Western Through		7.30 P.M.
Eastern Through		7.30 "
Hollidaysburg	8.00 A.M. &	7.00 P.M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week from 6.45 A.M. until 7.30 P.M. On Sundays from 8.00 until 9.00 A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P.M.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, in this place, by Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. MAHLON B. MILLER, of Hollidaysburg, to Miss SALLIE I. LONG, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, in Logan township, about the 1st May, 1862, a dark brown STEER, supposed to be about one year old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 6th, 1862-3t WM. McGARVEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!!—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Herman L. Armstrong, late of Altoona, Blair County, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

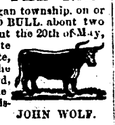
ISAAC W. ARMSTRONG, *Administrator.*

December 4th, A. D., 1862.-6t.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber in Logan township, on or about the first of October, a YEARLING HEIFFER, red color, with white spots on her hinder parts. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. HENRY WIRRBACK.

Dec. 6, 1862.—3t*

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, in Logan township, on or about the 1st of September last, a RED BULL, about two years old next spring; also, on or about the 20th of May, 1862, a LIGHT RED BULL, with white back, white hind legs, half of tail white, about four years old next spring. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. JOHN WOLF.



Dec. 6, 1862.—3t*

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Altoona uncalled for on 2d of December.

Ashbaugh, Joseph	Miller, Mrs Sarah
Anderson, James	Moore, Thomas & Co
Boyd, James M	Moony, Jim
Berger, George	M'Clure, James W 2
Busler, Miss Mary	M'Cley, Dennis
Baker, Benjamin	M'Clane, George Mrs
Butler, Ellen	McCoy, Wm J
Blair, Miss Emma	M'Kling, Mrs Sarah
Brown Thomas	Quaker, Nicllolas
Bowers, Mrs Elizabeth	Roberts, Gen'l B S 2
Bradley, Miss Mary J	Rhoads, Mrs Catharine
Dykenan, G R	Ridly, John
Douglass, J A	Shongut, Wolf
Damaker, Mrs Lizzie	Stull, Mrs Harriet
Garrett, Mrs Ann	Stullaberger, Mrs Caroline
Groves, Mrs Mary A	Sipes, Mrs E
Galligan, Pat. ick	Stover Michael,
Hoffman, Charles 3	Stevenson, John
Hare, James C	Sellers, George
Heldbrandt, Mr	Steward, Aaron
Hay, Abraham	Strawbridge, John
Hays, Peter	Taylor, Charles
Heusler, Miss Mary	Tulley, Patrick
Kahoe, Thomas	Toner, A C
Lyles David	White, Samuel
Laugherty Robert	Willson, Sumon J
Lobach John T	Wiley, Joseph H 2

Persons enquiring for any of the above will please say "Advertised." G. W. PATTON, P. M.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

1-tf.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO., LOCK HAVEN, PA.

PREMIUM NOTES IN FORCE.....405,000.

Insures property on as reasonable terms as are consistent with security.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Harvey,	O. D. Satterlee,
J. B. Hall,	Jacob Brown,
P. M. Price,	Allison White,
Simon Scott,	C. A. Mayer,
Alex. Sloan.	W. Fearon.

O. D. SATTERLEE, V. P. G. C. HARVEY, Pres't.
J. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store-Room on the corner of Annie and Harriet streets, East Altoona, lately occupied by Foust & Ernier. Possession given immediately. Apply to Oct. 2, 1862—tf ANDREW KIPPLE.

RAGS! RAGS!—The highest price in cash will be paid for rags of every description, delivered at Ickes' store, East Ward.

Nov. 15-3t. J. E. ICKES.

★★★

Dr. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cholera.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

IS THE

Soldier's Friend,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, 43 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 4, 1862.-1y.

To Destroy—*Rats, Roaches, &c.*
To Destroy—*Mice, Moles, and ants.*
To Destroy—*Bed Bugs.*
To Destroy—*Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.*
To Destroy—*Mosquitoes and Flies.*
To Destroy—*Insects on plants and Fruits.*
To Destroy—*Insects on Animals, &c.*
To Destroy—*Every form and species of Vermin.*

"Costar's" Rat Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c.

IN 25c. 50c. AND $1.00 BOTTLES AND FLASKS, $2 AND $5 SIZES FOR PLANTATIONS, SHIPS, BOATS, HOTELS, &c.

"THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats do not die on the premesis."
"They come out of their holes to die."

☞ *Sold Everywhere*—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS, and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the United States.

Sold by G. W. KESSLER, Altoona.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address orders direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to

HENRY R. COSTAR.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway New York.

REMOVAL

OF JESSE SMITH'S

Hat & Cap Store.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EXCELSIOR" HAT and CAP Store, would inform his customers, and the Public generally, that he has removed his store to his new building, on Virginia street, next door to Jaggard's store, where he has just received a large stock of

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can sell them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

I have also on hand an entirely new stock of

LADIES & MISSES FURS,

embracing everything in that line, which I will sell at fair prices, as I do not intend to keep any of my stock over season.

Nov. 6, 1862.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE.

GO AND SEE THE

ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at the Altoona House, one day in each month during the year 1863, viz:—January 9th Feb. 10th and March 10th. At Mrs. Ward's National Hotel, Tyrone, on the 8th of January, 9th of Feb. and 9th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

Dr. Levingston has formed a copartnership with a squaw who has spent all her life as a doctress, and her wonderful cures throughout the United States have astonished thousands. She is a native of the Rocky Mountains and is called the "Belle of the Prairies."

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

W. LEVINGSTON, M. D.

Nov. 20, 1862-tf. Miss BELL MOON.

Glorious News!

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just returned from the East with their

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Their stock of HATS & CAPS have been selected with great care, and with the view of suiting all who may favor them with their patronage. Their line of Boots and Shoes is complete.

Their *LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES* are of City make, and warranted. Their Balmoral Shoes for Ladies and Misses, are just the thing for fall and winter.

Thankful to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Store on *MAIN ST.* next door to Bowman's Exchange Hotel. SMITH & MANN.

NOTICE.—I would hereby notify those who are owing me small bills for meat that I have placed their accounts in the hands of John W. Hunes, Esq., for collection, not for the purpose of suing them out, but merely for collection, (as I have not time to go around and see each person,) and I wish all those upon whom he may call to be prepared to square up old accounts and start anew. In the meantime I will continue to keep on hand as fine an article of beef, pork, or mutton, as can be found in this section, and respectfully invite all my customers to call as usual.

Nov. 26, 1862-tf. M. RUNYEN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE!!—Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebtd to the undersigned, in store accounts or otherwise, to come forward and make settlement, on or before the 10th of December, as no longer indulgence can be given. After that date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection with cost.

Nov. 6, 1862.—3t*] R. H. McCORMICK.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—A large and varied stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, just received, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at MURPHY & McPIKE'S Store, Cor. of Virginia and Caroline sts.

Altoona, June 26, 1862.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALTOONA FAIR VIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION will be held on the second Thursday evening of each month, in the Council Room. M. CLABAUGH, President.

JAS. LOWTHER, Secretary. [May 15-'62]

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

EXCELLENT HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A Positive and Specific Remedy

For Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS, are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse.

ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Loss of Memory	Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows IMPOTENCY, FATUITY EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "DIREFUL DISEASES."

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS

THE RECORDT OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And the melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uteras, Leucorrhoe or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

No Family Should be Without It.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUBHU.

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages,	At little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet,	No inconvenience
And no Exposure.	

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra. Allaying Pain and Inflamation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous Diseases and worn-out Matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS who have been the victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter at

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicines.

Certificates of Cures, from eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

Price $1,00 Per Bottle, or Six for $5,

Delivered to any address, securely packed from any observation.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

Cures Guaranteed. Advice Gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1844. W. F. HIBBARD, Alderman,

Ninth St., above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,

Depot, 104 South Tenth St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,

do do Extract Buchu,
do do do Sarsaparilla,
do do Improved Rose Wash.

☞ Sold by Druggists every-where. Take no other. Cut out the advertisment and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

September 17th, 1862-1y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

600,000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvas well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport, Ferry, Shoerwville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS,

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—The Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. BOWEN, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:* Send your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, At JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

NEW Twenty Year 6 per ct. BONDS.

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, 1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Nov. 6, 1862. [3 mos.

C. C. SERVER & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)

Paper, Envelpe, and Printers' Card WAREHOUSE,

No. 518, MINOR STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

Printers' Cards,

BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.

Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by 1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO., LOCK HAVEN, PA.

PREMIUM NOTES IN FORCE.....405,000.

Insures property on as reasonable terms as are consistent with security.

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Harvey, J. B. Hall, F. M. Price, Simon Scott, Alex. Sloan, O. D. Satterlee, Jacob Brown, Allison White, C. A. Mayer, W. Fearon.

O. D. SATTERLEE, V. P. G. C. HARVEY, Pres't.
F. W. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
July 3, '62-1y.] R. A. O. KERR, Agent, Altoona.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store-Room on the corner of Annie and Harriet streets, East Altoona, lately occupied by Foust & Sisler. Possession given immediately. Apply to Oct. 2, 1862.—tf ANDREW KIPPLE.

RAGS! RAGS!—The highest price in cash will be paid for rags of every description, delivered at Ickes' store, East Ward. Nov. 15-3t. J. E. ICKES.

NEW WINTER READY MADE Clothing just received at LAUGHMAN'S.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE; he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,

MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 " "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS 9 yard wide, 12½ "
" " " ⅝ " 10 "
" " " ¾ " 6¼ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " " ⅝ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES. $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONBOOS, " 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 25 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] J. A. SPRANKLE. North Ward.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor,

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place. Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST *FALL & WINTER GOODS!!*

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Havery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

HARDWARE—HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS. SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had,

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs. Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable reports on Spermatorria or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1862.-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needle work Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES, *LADIES' GAITERS,*

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c., which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE, CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE.

HARDWARE.

Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Cheese. Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Herring, Carbon Oil, Fish Oil. Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY.

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices: and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

A. ROUSH, DRUGGIST, takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, EXTRACTS, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, SWEET-BRIAR PIPES, CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED, AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECeived a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED. BACON, HAMS. FISH, SALT. POTATOES, COFFEE. SUGAR, TEA. SPICES, CRACKERS. CHEESE, TUBS. BRUSHES. BUCKETS, BROOMS. RAISINS, LEMONS. ORANGES, FIGS. DATES, COMBS. SOAPS, KNIVES. BUTTER, EGGS. CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT. AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

DRIED APPLES.—The subscribers have a fine lot of bright yellow DRIED APPLES, bought at much less than market rates, and which they desire to close out, at cost and carriage, without delay.—Persons desiring to purchase, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

Altoona, June 26. 1862.] MURPHY & McPIKE.

S. M. WOODKOK, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.* Altoona, Penn'a,

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. Being associated with CHARLES E. PLEASANT, Esq., Military and Claim Agent, of Washington City, he will devote special attention to the prosecution and collection of claims against the United States, including Pensions, Bounty Lands, Arrears of Pay for Services in the Army and Navy, and generally all business before any of the Departments.

Office on Virginia Street, 2 doors above Julia Street.

May 15, 1862-tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 3, 1862.

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by J. B. HILEMAN Oct. 15-tf

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESpectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns,* such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

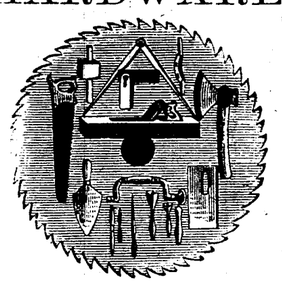
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of cop per and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Keasler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES, such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES, CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED OATS, RYE, CORN.

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock.

April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

NEW FIRM.—The subscribers take this method of announcing to the people of Altoona, and the Public generally that they have opened a

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

in the room recently occupied by John H. Roberts, in the future, be in the name of Roberts & Rutherford.

They will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c., &c., &c.

which they will offer at fair prices and warrant to be of the best material and manufacture. Particular attention will be given to

CUSTOM WORK,

in which we warrant to give entire satisfaction, as we buy the best stock and employ none but the best workmen. Remember the old stand, on Virginia Street, one door East of Kessler's Drug Store.

JOHN H. ROBERTS. WM. H. RUTHERFORD.

Oct. 10 1862-tf.

ONWARD! EVER ONWARD!

STEP BY STEP!

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO inform his old customers and the public generally that he has this spring gone into the Dry Good business, and has just received a large and entirely new stock of

Dress Goods

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

And among which may be found every quality of goods, the names of which it would be too tedious to enumerate.

In the line of pure, fresh and cheap

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

I will not "knock under" to any of my competitors. In this department I feel sure that I can render satisfaction.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price allowed.

Store on the corner of Annie and Helen streets, East Altoona.

THOMAS HESLOP.

Altoona, May 22, 1862.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent.

For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.

May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribir would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

WM. S. BITTNER, Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. ANDLUM, Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

October 1, 1857.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property,* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Jan. 27, '59-tf T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

AMERICAN Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,..... $500,000
Paid up Capital,..... 250,000
Assets,..... 1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured at last BONUS January, 1861, being 45 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts, Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine, H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
William J. Howard, Charles F. Heazlitt.
Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31. 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1859-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves,* of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,* consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

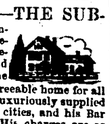
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTING, material for FINE AND COARSE OVERCOATS, material for BOYS' CLOTHING, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1859-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.



I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf

HUTTER'S STATE CAPITOL Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Tri-ennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Ballous, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra style, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express. All work warranted. Address H. L. HUTTER, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1862-1y

J. HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, Manufacturer of all kinds of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK. All work finished at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Dec. 30, 1858 tf.

GROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

offee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter, *EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.*

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

CONFECTIONERY AND OYSTER SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

H. FETTINGER'S General News Agency,

OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES CIGARS & TOBACCO, TOYS AND